

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The **PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For **COAST PORTS**, Waters are packed and placed on board ships at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZETTER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
of The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

SIAM'S CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.
LONDON, August 3rd.
The concession on the left bank of the Mekong includes a portion of Luang Prabang, lying on the left bank of the river.

THE "COMMONS" ON THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Franco-Siamese question, Messrs. Balfour, Curzon and Temple characterized the action of the French as an aggression. Sir Edward Grey in reply said that he deplored such remarks at the present delicate juncture when the creation of a buffer State had been agreed to, which in principle left British interests perfectly protected. Sir Wm. Harcourt expressed himself confident of a friendly settlement between France and England.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A JAPANESE contemporary speaks of the projected visit to that country of the Australian Prince Imperial.

Horse racing is not wicked in itself. It is what the man says, while he teases up his "pari" tickets, that is sinful.

Eighteen railway companies in the United States added the Columbia Exposition by taking \$657,500 of its stock and \$850,000 of its bonds.

Mitchell and Corbett are to meet in the Columbia Athletic Club, Chicago, which institution has put up the "purse." It only holds \$45,000.

The Java exhibition was to have been opened at Batavia by the Governor-General on the 2nd inst. The Hongkong Exhibition will be opened by our Governor on the day that Mr. Secretary O'Brien is proclaimed Pope of Rome.

We sadly fear that dear old Granny is in her dotage. For a long time past she has been queer in her conduct and seems to be getting better no faster; in fact, alarming symptoms have manifested themselves and although they hardly warrant forcible restraint she is being closely watched. The morbid features of the malady are by occasional attempts at the perpetration of grim jokes and these invariably leave her in a nervous and prostrated condition. Her most recent attack was yesterday morning and it resulted in the following:—

At Chefoo, on the 26th July, —
late and Engineer of the Revenue cutter —
aged 29 years.
At Nagasaki, on the 26th July,
of the County Galley, in his 76 years.

COLONEL Bob Ingersoll says that the best method for hard times is extravagance.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Catell & Co.) that the "Shire" Line steamer *Cardiganshire* left Singapore to-day for this port, and is due on or about the 10th inst.

THERE are forty-seven Chinese temples in the United States claiming 100,000 worshippers. Forty of these temples are in California, four in New York, two in Idaho and one in Oregon.

We regret to hear that Mr. E. James Hughes, who has been suffering from fever, has had a relapse and is thought not to be in a critical state is likely to be confined to his room for some time.

M. GUYRAUD, Consul for France, courteously informs us that he has received a telegram from Rear-Admiral Humann stating that the blockade of the Siamese coast was raised yesterday. The telegram was dated Bangkok 3rd, and was despatched at 11.25 p.m. This message amply substantiates the previous telegrams we have published regarding the raising of the blockade and the Franco-Siamese difficulty may, for the time being, be regarded as settled, notwithstanding the middle and misleading telegram published in this morning's *Daily Press*.

The bold Bishop Julius, when he went to lay the stone of the spire of Cathedral, was accompanied by a workman in a bucket. Three-fourths of the way up the hoisting machinery stopped. The Bishop said he wasn't afraid, but all the same betrays considerable anxiety, and had just begun a fervent prayer when the rope started again. The stone was placed and they returned to earth, where the stoppage was explained. An amateur photographer, anxious to "snap" a picture of a bishop going heavenwards, had tipped the man at the gear to stop hoisting.

OUR world is spinning through space at a speed of over 1,000 miles per minute. Should it come in collision with a globe of equal size going at the same rate of speed, what would be the result? The very best thinkers of the age tell us that heat enough would be generated by the shock to transform both of the colliding bodies into gigantic balls of vapor many times their present circumference. Some have thought that in case the centre of the earth is composed of solid and colder matter than is the generally accepted belief, this might not occur; but after searching all the leading authorities we, says the *St. Louis Republic*, must admit that we cannot find a more appropriate "fina" than the following, which is from an eminent scientist:—"Should such an unheard of event occur the heat generated would be sufficient to melt both colliding bodies into a mass of fire fully 700 times the bulk of both the colliding worlds—in other words, an ice planet 150,000 miles in diameter!"

THE Presbyterian ministers of the hiring Establishments in Scotland, like their brethren in the past, are, says *Reynolds*, masters of the very strongest language. The plain man of the world would say that their wild tales of thoroughly un-Christian things, and their mercenary dealings in Jewish theology so much as the proposal that the persons who believe in them should support them. It betrays an entire want of confidence in their own faith; they should look to the State for a charity subsidy, instead of depending upon self-denial and enthusiastic Christian congregations. One of these clerical commercial travellers describes the withdrawal of the State subsidy to religion as "the assassin's stealthy hand." Another hints at the epithets of robbery and of falsehood. If we venture to say that the ministers of the hiring Church are receivers of stolen goods in white cloths, they would be very indignant; but, really, they are nothing else. Scotland is taxed for their support against the will of the majority; therefore the taxation is a species of robbery, and the proceeds of this robbery the Scotch State Presbyterian ministers "bag." No more humiliating or disgraceful position can be conceived in connection with persons who pretend that they are followers of the Social Democratic working man who worked and taught in Old Jude.

FROM the *Strait Times* of the 28th ult. we gather that the recently pirated steamer *Rajah Kongsia Aijah* has been sent by the authorities in Achene to Penang and has been handed over to her owner at there. The cargo was lost intact by the pirates, who had turned out to be an Achinese supercargo on board that vessel. Seven of his accomplices were taken on board at one of the ports of call, after the customs officer had examined and left the steamer. The 1st regularly probably led to the discovery, which resulted in the pirates securing 5000 gold pieces as booty. Of the passengers they killed 24, and wounded 12, and 18 more were drowned by the capsizing of the steamer. 10 were taken, 10 were released, and 3 of the crew were taken. The pirates took with them 1000 of the steamer, four Achinese and five women. The Governor of Achene has made a personal investigation into the outbreak on the spot, and has found that it bears no political (1) character and was prompted by desire for plunder only. With reference to this cold-blooded massacre one of our Penang contemporaries says that all the Achinese passengers were searched and that they carried no bolts with them. An Achinese woman, however, who also went on board as passenger and carried a letter, was not examined, and it was in this sham pillow, as the article afterwards proved to be, that the weapons of the pirates were concealed. This was one of the captains engaged in our own coast trade would do well to remember.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

Dear Fred,—Your favor of the 3rd, "I had my very best attention, but yet I cannot, in a word."

Accept you on the terms you mention; indeed, wherever you may try.

According to the last advice, You'll meet, I fear, the same reply—"It can't be done, at current prices."

In vain an ancient name you show, In vain for intellect are noted, Blue blood and brains you surely know, At nominal amounts are quoted: And then, I see, you're weak enough To offer "love, sincere, unstudied."

Why, sir, with such Quixotic stuff The market's absolutely flooded.

But—every day this fact confirms—The time is over for romances, And whether we can come to terms Defers alone on your finances.

So, would you think me overbold In this difference, requested A statement of the funds you hold? In what securities invested?

For, candidly, in such affairs, A goodly bid you only chance is, A beam in Yankee millionaires.

May you soon result in marked advances; With you I'd willingly be wed, To like you well enough I'm able, But first submit your bank book, Fred, To your (perhaps) devoted Mabul.

—Pith.

THE Hungarian Jockey Club is considering a proposal for an international race at Buda-Pesth for three-year-olds, on the occasion of the Hungarian millennium *fetes* in 1895, the stakes are to be the largest on record—viz. £25,000.

MONDAY, the 7th inst., being a Government holiday, the Post Office will be closed between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m. There will be only one delivery at the Peak and at Kowloon. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

HARADA TACHIRO, native of Aizu, who walked from Shanghai to Seoul through Peking and Manchuria, has recently arrived safely at Vladivostok. If information received by the *Kokkai* prove correct, Since leaving the Korean Capital Harada has taken extensive pedestrian excursions in Siberia.

THE steamer *Moldova* arrived at Swatow on the 30th ultimo from Batoum with 88,000 cases of kerosene oil consigned to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. After discharging 35,000 cases she left yesterday morning for Amoy and Foochow to discharge the balance of her freight. This large cargo of oil representing over 5,500 tons net and over 4,000 in measurement was carried in a ship said to have only 23 of a crew, including captain and officers.

Miss Giddy.—How is it that Harry Wicked hasn't had a shave since last Monday?

Miss Gay.—Why, you see, Tuesday was the first of the month.

Miss Giddy.—You don't mean to say his barber has stopped his credit? I never thought he had any.

Miss Gay.—Never had any what? Barber? Well, he hadn't, but he had to shave him on his own using it; but now—*placida capilla*.

WHEN the Panama Canal was first proposed there was a great cry about the dangers connected with the project, "a ditch," some extremists declaring that the "lives of millions of human beings were at stake." This general alarm was caused by the argument that the waters on the Pacific side of the isthmus were hundreds of feet higher than those on the Atlantic side, and that the great rush of waters to even up the difference in the level of the two oceans would drown all Southern North America and most of Mexico and Yucatan. Would-be engineers and sensational editors passed their opinions or wrote editorials on the subject. It now transpires, says the *Frederic Bulletin*, as a result of actual survey, that the Atlantic, and not the Pacific, is the higher of the two oceans, and that in place of the difference being hundreds of feet, as had been affirmed, the surface of the water on the east side of the isthmus is exactly six and one-half feet higher than it is on the western side.

A GREAT number of seals have been taken by foreign vessels in the neighbourhood of Hokkaido, from January up to the 7th ult., remarks the *Kokumin*. The number of sealing vessels under foreign flags entered at Hakodate during the period is 46, of which 14 were British, and 14 were American. The skins taken by these vessels number 33,101; 11,801 were left on board and 21,300 were landed at Hakodate. Of the skins landed 4,245 were stored in Kanamori's godown, 12 were sent to the Kanamori's, and 2,054 to the godown of Messrs. Howell & Coy. It is said, also, the Tokyo journal, that 16,688 belonged to American vessels, 6,430 to British, and 3,191 to Hawaiian. Of the skins landed, 1,774 belonging to the British vessels and 3,130 of those already mentioned, the export duties received by the Customs varied according to the size of the skins, but the larger ones were estimated to be worth yen 18 each and the smaller ones yen 15. Putting the average value at yen 15, the total earnings of the vessels for the period mentioned are not less than yen 574,000.

BLASTS FROM THE "RAM'S HORN."

Gold always has a market. The devil loves a moderate drinker. A fool carries his name in his mouth. It is easy to be, but hard to appear to be. The good never lose by being persecuted. If you want to get happiness, try to give it. The wren has a sweeter song than the peacock.

All churches have some members who talk too much.

There are two ways of telling a goose—by its gabble and its walk.

Find a man who has no hobby, and you find one who is not happy.

Nothing will do more to improve the looks than sunshine in the heart.

The man who never prays for anybody else never prays for himself.

Scrubbing pig with soap will not take the love of mud out of its heart.

Running down another is only another way of trying to praise yourself.

When a church member goes to a circus his light for good goes clear out.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., says the *Yokohama Gazette*, three convicts left the Sorachi prison in Hokkaido to draw water under the surveillance of a jailer. When they came to the Ikushubetsu river, one of them went behind the jailer and caught him in his arms, while another ran away and the third seized the jailer's sword. They beat him on the ground, and having rendered him unconscious, crossed the river and made for Jariyama. The two men, the third having escaped already, eventually came to the house of a former head-jailer, Ito Torajiro. Seeing they were escaped convicts he came out with a drawn sword, but they rushed upon him and dealt him a shallow cut on his head. He now attacked the convict with the sword, while the other came upon him with a pole nine feet long. He killed him with a blow aimed at his forehead, and cut off his right arm; the convict at once picked up his sword with his left hand, but before he had time to rise, his head rolled on the ground. The other convict took up the sword, and struck him. He was unable to fall, but once more sprang upon the felon like a tiger, and cleft his head in two. He himself then fell down from loss of blood. The convicts were under sentence for life.

A SHANGHAI correspondent writes to the *Courier & Peking Post*—"During the last few days, everybody has been talking of the murder of the two poor Swedish missionaries, who were supported by a very rich American named Taylor, and who were paid by him \$12 a month. Cannot speak to an Englishman without being told by him—'Oh, if Wilhelm and Johannes had only been French missionaries, it would not be long before they would be avenged! France is always ready to protect her subjects, while England only protects property—dollars and cents. There are so many Protestants in France, so why do not the French send to China some missionaries of the reformed church? Then there would be something to protect.' I can only answer 'What would be the use? They would be massacred by the Chinese in less than six months, and then France would have to come forward again, as usual, and do all the dirty work for England's benefit! The only reason why French Protestant missionaries are suggested for China is—not to do any good to the heathen, of course, but to play England's game, as in Madagascar and elsewhere. Now, the French pastors, who are loyal to the backbone, would never allow themselves to be so used as tools against their own country.' What fools these French 'patriots' must be!

BATAVIA is to be illuminated by the electric light.

In a recent issue of the *Courier & Peking Post* it was roundly asserted that the only reason why Sir Robert Hart was some time ago awarded the cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour was because he detested the French. This ridiculous remark is now explained away by our contemporary as "a strange blunder of some compositor or copyist."

A RATHER serious shooting affray occurred at Yokohama on the 26th ult. It seems a Mr. Willett, a cattle dealer, was attacked by a *delito*, armed with an axe, and in self defence put a couple of bullets into the "lap." Willett had a very narrow escape from the mob by which he was pursued. He was really turned out of one foreign store where he had sought refuge but finally found a haven of rest. Two bullet wounds were found in the *delito*, but no fatal consequences are anticipated.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. F. Acland, Puisne Judge.)

August 4th.

THE SALT-FARM LAUNCH CASE.

In the case heard before the full court on the 1st instant, when Wong Cheung Chai applied for leave to appeal, on law and on fact, against the Puisne Judge's decision adverse to the claimant in an interpleader suit with reference to a "revenue cruiser" used by the Canton Salt Farm and seized for debt, his lordship stated that the Court had considered the question of law and had decided to grant leave to appeal.

THE TRAM STATION BUFFET.

A special meeting of licensing justices was held to-day. Mr. H. E. Wedgwood presided, and the members present were Messrs. H. W. Wickham, G. M. Bain, F. Henderson, J. M. Atkinson, D. R. Sassoon, R. M. Gray, S. L. Danby, G. Sharp, N. G. Mitchell-Innes, A. G. Wile, H. C. Nicollic, J. D. Humphreys, A. S. Hooper, J. Jordan, B. Layton, F. H. May, G. C. Anderson, G. B. Dodwell, E. A. Cooper, G. C. Cox, E. W. Mitchell, A. M. Thomson, J. Orange, N. J. Ede, H. E. Pollock, E. Robinson, B. Byramjee, R. M. Ramsey, E. W. Rutter, C. S. Sharp, C. Ford, Chau Chee Bee, Ho Tung, H. M. Mehta, S. Hancock, and R. C. Wilcox.

Mr. V. Deacon represented the applicant, Mr. A. J. Leach a number of Peak residents, and Mr. H. L. Denys the owner of the Peak Hotel. The Chairman stated that the meeting was adjourned from Wednesday last, when it was called to consider an application from Alexander Oldfield for a publican's licence for "The Buffet," on the first floor of A. S. Watson & Co.'s new building on Rural Lot 80, at Victoria Park, next to the Tram terminus. The sureties were J. D. Humphreys and A. H. Mancell.

The applicant had never held a licence before, and the Captain-Superintendent reported that the police objected on the ground that there was no necessity for a house of this nature in the locality, there being one already adjoining the same lot, and another in the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. Leach—I am requested to present a petition on behalf of the inhabitants of the Peak district.

Mr. Deacon.—Before this meeting goes any further, I wish to take a preliminary objection.

The Chairman.—I must first ask you gentlemen who are here not as justices to tell me in what capacity you appear.

Mr. Deacon said he was on behalf of the applicant, Mr. Oldfield.

Mr. Leach said he represented the Peak residents who signed the petition against the application. There were 44 signatures.

Mr. Denys said he was instructed to oppose the application on behalf of the owner of the Peak Hotel.

The Chairman.—I must now ask all gentlemen who are not justices to retire for a few moments, as the justices wish to confer in private.

The room was then cleared, and again thrown open in a few minutes.

Mr. Deacon said that before proceeding to consider the application he had to protect against the presence of justices who had signed a petition adverse to the application. He produced an affidavit of A. H. Mancell, secretary to A. S. Watson & Co., who swore to having on July 27th, 1893, called on Mr. Granville Sharp and seen a petition addressed to H. E. Wedgwood, Esq., C.M.G., stipendiary magistrate and chairman of licensing board, urging on the justices that the licence now applied for was unnecessary and undesirable; which petition bore the signatures of a number of justices, including Mr. G. Sharp, Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. D. R. Sassoon, Mr. R. M. Gray and Mr. Deacon.

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Mr. Deacon addressed the Board at very great length in favour of the application. He said the new Tram Station buildings had cost over \$17,000; on the ground floor were two godowns, for tramway stores and Watson's goods; on the floor above was the tramway platform, and seven rooms for the convenience of travellers—waiting rooms, private ladies' rooms, dressing rooms, refreshment rooms, etc. The idea had been suggested by several Peak residents, who evidently felt the want of such a place. Persons might be rushing to catch a car, and might want a drink or a little light refreshment, and if there was no time to go to the Peak Hotel (nearly thirty yards' distance) this Buffet would be a great convenience. Somebody had been drunken about the Colony a great glaring picture of drunken soldiers and sailors about the Buffet; but this was simply a ridiculous bugbear. It might be urged that the Tram employees would be tempted to get drunk and so endanger life, but rigid rules would prevent that. The applicant was guaranteed by Mr. Humphreys, who was not a stranger without a ten-cent piece to his name, but was a man of substance and would not mix up anything disreputable. Besides, soldiers and sailors would never go into the Buffet and pay Hotel prices—35 cents minimum—when there was the Peak Hotel at hand with 10c, 20c, and 35c drinks. As a matter of fact, soldiers and sailors who went to the Peak invariably brought all their drinks from some cheap place in town, and carried a few bottles up when having a day out. The Buffet was intended not for any class of persons, but for residents at the Peak, but for those who at present did not go to any hotel, but would go to a first-class refreshment room. It might be thought that the result of allowing such a place would be to create overcrowding of the station platform; but he assured them that that could not be so. In this hot weather, as Messrs. Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.'s advertisement said, it was absolutely necessary to have a plentiful supply of cooling and wholesome drinks; Messrs. Watson & Co. agreed, though not as to which drink was best. (Laughter.) But many people were unwilling to enter a hotel for their drinks, and this Buffet would meet a long-felt want. It was not built for profit—Watson & Co. did not expect any profit out of it; it was simply for public convenience.

Mr. Leach referred to the petition he had presented, with the signatures of 44 influential residents, saying that they, at any rate, did not want the Buffet to be licensed; and unless a real want could be shown, it was the justices' duty to refuse the application. That was the opinion of Lord Granville, Lord Halsbury, and other eminent jurists, in recent cases. There were already places at the Peak where anybody who wanted refreshment could get it; he had himself enjoyed one sometimes. (Laughter.) There was no need whatever, no excuse, for this place, and there were several distinctly strong objections.

Mr. Denys very briefly addressed the Board (which had already sat two hours) as to the injustice of granting a success licence at the very door of the Peak Hotel. When Watson & Co. bought the land, at a Government auction, they were allowed to get it for \$310 only, without competition, on the distinct understanding that it was to be for a tram station and drug store, and nothing else; otherwise the owner of the Peak Hotel would have been able to run up the price and cut them out. It would be unfair to grant the licence, which was not needed and was even highly objectionable.

On the conclusion of the arguments, the justices again ordered the room to be cleared.

Mr. Leach—I do not know whether Mr. Humphreys intends to vote as a justice, as I see he is staying in the room.

Mr. Deacon.—Mr. Humphreys does not intend to vote, but he has a right to remain.

The Chairman.—He is disqualified, and has no vote.

Mr. Humphreys—I shall not vote, and I hope the good example I set by not voting will be followed by all those who signed the petition and came here fully determined to vote one way without having heard the case.

After considering in private for about half an hour, the Board decided, by 21 to 5, to refuse the application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

FRANCIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir, The Honorable John J. Francis, of the Holy Order of Saint Gregory, the Great, writes, witness the life, and then says he did not call him a liar. In effect, how arrived it? Is he then an Aye—or blackguard? or—

Yours truly,

TONQUIN.

Hongkong, August 4th, 1893. ["Tonquin" should have filled the blank himself. We are not dealing in mislaid word competitions just now.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, July 29th.

A further supply of rice from the Northern ports for the replenishing of the Government granaries has been ordered by the Provincial Treasury.

A story is current in the city that a boy drove a dog mad by throwing some explosive foreign made crackers at it last Wednesday. Several of the passers by were bitten by the animal, which was afterwards destroyed

that, of course, the charges for freight and passenger fares would be greatly reduced. It would enormously lessen the cost of manufacturing and of traffic. It would develop the electric current direct from coal, so that the cost of steam-engines and boilers would be eliminated. I have thought of this problem very much, and I have already my theory of the experiments, or some of them, which may be necessary to develop this direct use of all the power that is stored in coal. I can only say now that the coal would be put into a receptacle, the agencies then applied would develop its energy, and save it all, and through this energy electric-power of any degree desired could be furnished. Yes, it can be done; I am sure of that. Some of the details I have already mastered, I think; at least, I am sure that I know the way to go to work to master them. I believe that I shall make this my next campaign. It may be years before it is finished, and it may not be a very long time.

Mr. Edison looks further ahead than this campaign for he said: "I think it quite likely that I may try to develop a plan for marine signalling. I have the idea already pretty well formulated in my mind. I should use the well-known principle that water is a more perfect medium for carrying vibrations than air, and should develop instruments which may be carried upon sea-going vessels, by which they can transmit or receive, through an international code of signals, reports within a radius of, say, ten miles."

Mr. Edison believes that Chicago is to become the London of America early in the next century, while New York will be its Liverpool, and he is of opinion that very likely a ship canal may connect Chicago with tide water, so that it will itself become a great seaport. He also expressed an opinion to the effect that the moon will, in course of time, become a skating pond.

HISTORY MADE BY POISON.

Sixteen Chinese emperors are reported to have died by poison.

Nearly forty Turkish sultans and Arabian caliphs died by poison.

Hemlock poison was a Greek mode of execution.

Nearly 200 Greek generals and statesmen are named who committed suicide with poison.

Charles II of England is supposed by some historians to have been poisoned by a jealous mistress.

During the Middle Ages poisoning, especially in Italy, was regarded as an entirely justifiable means of getting rid of an enemy.

Messalina was an adept in removing her enemies by secret poison. She poisoned over 100 persons before she was herself put to death.

The most noted female poisoners of China, Lucretia Borgia and Marie Brinvilliers, were blondes, with yellow or tawny hair and eyes gray or blue.

Poisoning is believed to be very common at the present day in Turkey and Persia. Two historians say that Alexander the Great died from a dose of poison in his wine.

The names of seventeen Roman emperors of the West and twenty-two Emperors of the East are preserved who are supposed to have died at the hands of the secret poisoners.

For nearly twenty years Hannibal, anticipating defeat and capture, carried poison concealed in a finger-ring. He finally took it to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans.

Just before his abdication Napoleon attempted his own life by poison. He was found unconscious, but by skillful treatment from the doctors he was revived and restored.

During a large part of the seven years' war Frederick the Great carried an ounce of corrosive sublimate in his pocket to use in case of hopeless disaster. On one or two occasions he came near swallowing it.

Mohammed was always on his guard against poison, but despite of all his precautions he was once poisoned by a Jewish mistress. She administered the poison in a leg of mutton, and although it did not kill the Prophet, he for many years suffered from its effects.

After the death of James I of England, the populace took the notion that he had been poisoned by a Jewish woman at the instigation of Villiers. A quack doctor named Lamb was suspected of having furnished the fatal dose, and was literally torn to pieces by a mob in Chesham in broad daylight before the police could interfere.

In 1643, Henry, Duke of Guise, wished to get rid of an enemy named Anne. He offered a soldier a rich reward if he would lie in wait and stab Anne in the back. With horror, the soldier refused. That would be assassination, said he, and he was a soldier, not an assassin. A promise was effected. He was willing to take the money and have Anne poisoned, but not to assassinate him. The money was paid and Anne was poisoned.

When Anthony and Cleopatra were contemplating suicide they made a collection of a great variety of poisons, and used each of them on two or more slaves in order to ascertain whether death was accompanied with much apparent suffering. One historian declares that over 200 persons lost their lives in order that the information might be obtained. The result was that Anthony killed himself with a dagger, and Cleopatra either with one of her selected poisons or by a serpent's bite.

The greatest Roman poisoner was Locusta. Her chief patron was Nero, but she had also as customers most of the leading families in Rome, and so prosperous was her business that her wealth became a proverb. Profligate sons were poisoned by their fathers, wealthy fathers by their sons, old wives by their young husbands, and husbands by their young wives. Nero and Locusta often tried the effects of a new poison on slaves provided by the Emperor. It was Locusta who furnished the poison that ridged Nero of his teacher, Burrhus.—*Globe Democrat.*

THE ENGLISH CAD.

"The English Cad Abroad" is the subject of a plain-spoken article in the *New York Tribune*. Generally speaking, says the critic, the travelling and belongs to the middle classes, although I am forced to admit that I have met quite a number of his kind who bore names that figure in the pages of Burke. The manifestations of his cadishness are prompted in a great measure by patriotism of an aggressive and offensive type, which involves contempt for everything that does not happen to be English. The result of all this is that not only are more justly abhorred abroad than the ordinary Briton on his travels; and even the well-bred Englishman seeks by every means in his power to get out of the way of the greatest of all abominations—the tourist cad. From the very moment that he leaves England and sets foot on a foreign shore, the cad apparently casts to the winds all sense of decency and consideration for the feelings of those with whom he is brought into contact. In London, for instance, no man who respects himself would venture to appear, even in the minor London theatres, otherwise than in evening dress. Indeed, in most of such places of entertainment, evening dress is *de rigueur*; and yet one will find there very many people seated in the orchestra-stalls of the Paris or Vienna Grand Opera, where every man around them is in evening dress, they alone being gaudy in some hideous mustard-colored morning coat or tweed Norfolk jacket—sometimes, too, in flannel shirts, knicker-

bockers, and hobnailed boots. Englishmen, and I may add Englishwomen of the cad species do not seem to have the slightest consideration for their surroundings, when abroad, in the matter of dress. Another form of cadishness on the part of the travelling Briton is the brutality and unvarnished character of his criticism of everything and everybody that he sees after leaving home. He ridicules the language, he ridicules the accent, the appearance, the manners, and the dress of all those whom he encounters abroad—not quietly and unobtrusively, but in the most offensive and public way, without the slightest idea of concealment. If he meets an American he is quite ready to inform him that he speaks English with a nasal twang, totally oblivious of his own vulgar cockney accent; while to the German he will expatiate on the alleged lack of cleanliness of the Teutonic race. To the Frenchman he will address what he considers to be delicate banter on his traditional fondness for the Gallic race for food and amusements, while he is fortunate enough to find himself in the company of some Catholic clergyman or Sisters of Mercy, he will, out of sheer "cussedness," begin to tell forth in an exceedingly false key Charles Lever's well-known ditty, beginning: "The Pope, he leads a merry life." I have met the British cad travelling in India, where he distinguishes himself by refusing to conform with the local prejudices and customs of the highly civilized natives, whom he amiably refers to even to their faces as "niggers"; and in Japan, where he does not hesitate to tramp with his muddy boots over the dainty mats on which the natives both sleep and eat. I have known one of them to cheerfully volunteer to a high-bred and courteous Japanese nobleman who, in an ill-advised moment, had been induced to entertain him, the information that he was "astounded by the lack of morality and propriety" of the women of the Land of the Rising Sun.

AMERICAN CURIOS.

Cotton was first exported in 1785.

Baltimore, in 1816, introduced gas.

The first college was Harvard, in 1638.

In Boston, 1641, the first rope was made.

New Orleans made the first sugar in 1796.

In 1791 anthracite coal was first discovered.

Nails were first made in Rhode Island in 1777.

Yale College used the first telescope in 1830.

In 1840 gold pens were first made, at New York.

In 1616 tobacco was first cultivated in Virginia.

Rice was introduced from the East Indies in 1695.

Ellis Howe patented his sewing machine in 1816.

In 1619 the first African slaves arrived in Virginia.

The Boston *New-Letter*, 1704, was the first newspaper.

The first street railroad was laid in New York in 1823.

Temple, N.H., first manufactured window glass in 1780.

In 1700 the first public library was opened in New York.

The first iron forge was set up in Massachusetts in 1652.

The Masons opened a lodge, the first, at Boston, in 1733.

The first omnibus astonished the New Yorkers in 1826.

Carding machines were first used in this country in 1785.

The Dutch of New York, about 1640, made the first brandy.

The first American tin was made in Connecticut in 1770.

Mansfield, Conn., made the first sewing silk about 1820.

Peter Cooper built the first American locomotive in 1825.

The first cotton mills were erected at Beverly, Mass., in 1787.

The first American brooms were made in Philadelphia in 1790.

In 1672 the whale-fishing was begun by vessels from Nantucket.

Parliament established in 1710 a postal system for the colonies.

Dr. J. Greenwood of New York was the first dentist, about 1738.

The first water-pipes were bored logs, used in New York in 1776.

In 1780 Jedediah Morse published the first United States geography.

In 1645 the first public schools were established, by Massachusetts.

By the Emancipation Proclamation 3,895,172 slaves were freed.

The greatest cataract and the largest trees in the world are American.

The first paper mill was put up at Roxborough, Penn., about 1695.

The first fire engine was brought from England to New York.

The first temperance society was organized in Saratoga, N.Y., in 1808.

The first American ship was the *Rustler*, launched at New York in 1616.

The first policeman stood on the corners of the New York streets in 1697.

The first railroad, three miles long, was opened in 1826, at Quincy, Mass.

The first fireproof safes made in the United States were taken in 1839.

The Erie Canal, begun in 1817, was the first American artificial water-way.

In 1750 the first theatre was formally opened in New York, with *Richard III*.

The first paper money used in this country was issued by Pennsylvania in 1723.

The first American fire insurance company began business at Philadelphia in 1794.

The first table knife made in America was manufactured at Greenfield, Mass., in 1824.

The first agricultural exhibition in the United States was in 1810, at Georgetown, D.C.

The first paved street in America was Stone Street in New York, paving laid in 1658.

The first bricks made in this country were manufactured by the Virginia settlers in 1612.

The first axes made in the United States were manufactured at Hartford, Conn., in 1826.

The first book printed in the United States was a psalm-book, at Cambridge, Mass., 1640.

Salem, Mass., is entitled to the credit of making the first American chemicals, about 1811.

The first hoop-skirt was worn by a New York lady in 1740. She was arrested by the police.

In 1783 Noah Webster printed the first spelling-book ever manufactured in America.

The first white child born in the colonies was Virginia Dare, at Roanoke Island, August 18, 1587.

Samuel Hopkins, in 1790, took out the first patent. It secured to him the right to make potash.

In 1697 the New York Council ordered householders to hang out lanterns; the first street lighting.

The first bank established in the United States was incorporated at Philadelphia, December 31, 1781.

New York was the first city incorporated in the United States. Its charter was dated 1624.

The first discovery of land in the limits of the United States was on April 2nd, 1512, by De Leon, and the land was Florida.

The first book written in America was True's "Relations of Such Things as Might Have Happened in Virginia." It came from the press in 1607.—*Globe Democrat.*

THE CHINESE IN MEXICO.

A treaty between China and Mexico which would encourage a coolie invasion of our southern neighbour, has long been under consideration. It is now reported that it is likely to be closed at an early date and that our Chinese will go to Mexico of their own accord instead of waiting to be deported to China for refusing to register.

There is no room for doubt that this report, so far as the Chinese in this country are concerned, is merely a humbug, put out by the Six Companies and their white allies to stave off the execution of the Geary law. No Chinaman who has got into the United States will get out before making his "pile," unless forced out. Least of all would he go to Mexico, where no opening is offered to him as he enjoys in California. He can make dollars in the United States where he could not make dimes in Mexico. There is no intention to force him to go there or elsewhere. The Geary law aimed to give those Chinese now in this country the means of proving their right to stay here. The Six Companies fought it purely because it would prevent them from being smuggled in unlawfully. Every Chinaman in the United States, if given his choice between deportation and registration, would register at once, unless the time had arrived when he desired to return to China for good. In that case he would decline to register and thus save his passage home: it would be provided by the Government.

As to a Chinese-Mexican treaty, in itself it is an old story, and is now presumably revamped for deceptive purposes. Our people believe that President Diaz is too sensible a man to commit himself to a policy which it carried out would plant Pagan slavery inextricably in a Latin Republic. The Six Companies would come nearer ruling there than they can here. Diaz must know what has been the result of the Chinese invasion of other Latin countries. He is familiar with the experiences of Manila with them despite two wholesale massacres. He also knows that they would excite the antagonism of the native Mexican Indian population. Altogether this story of Chinese colonization in Mexico may be dismissed as a myth told for a purpose.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

EXERCISE AND VITALITY.

A man who acts unwisely is often described as a "poor thing," or a "poor weak creature." This may refer to merely physical qualities, but more often, says Cassell's "Book of Health," to both physical and mental impropriety; and just as this "poor thing" drifts into unwise extremes, whether in religion or revelry, lavishness or niggardliness, selfishness or effeminacy, so may a nation fall into decay and ruin, and become the prey of the progeny of more sturdy race. A thought concerning the great people of the world affords ample proof of this fact, and near our own time we have the decline of Spain and the Spaniards, than which no better example was ever afforded. Their greatness was but of yesterday, and their rise and fall is shortly told. Overrun by the Moors, Spain was held in their hands for many centuries, and the Spaniard was condemned to labour and toil by and by, from out of the stout peasant race sprang men with strong wills and indomitable courage, and the Moor had, in turn, to succumb to the despised hirelings. This hardy race not only freed their country, but went forth to all the ends of the earth, spreading civilisation and adding to their wealth. In time the accumulated wealth told its tale; unable to resist the temptations of ease, the children of the active spirits grew up to laugh at labour, exertion was considered to be vulgar, and in a few generations the nation became effete. Every one of us knows of a family or families that to destruction by the sudden accession of wealth. The days' work, thereby entailing exercise and mental occupation, is exchanged for carriage-driving and late hours, over-eating and over-drinking, and Nature is denied a voice in the luxurious and gluttonous household. The progeny of such people cannot be healthy, and weak children are begotten who, if not swept off by disease, drift into crime and become useless members of society. How many families of self-made men, as they are called, who do not see the value of the children of such are frequently trained in luxury, and succumb to its evils, and the generations as they go on become more and more effete, until at last Nature denies a continuance, and the family is heard of no more. As in families and nations, so with races; they disappear to be heard of only in out-of-the-way corners of the earth, and their influence in the world, which was once paramount, becomes a faded and worthless, and the business of the world is done by the more hardy races. From all this, then, let us learn that when a family, sect, nation, or race departs from a natural to an artificial mode of living, that family, sect, nation, or race, will become obsolete, unless means are taken to provide for its physical development; and that this is best obtained by providing attractive and healthy pastimes, which can be indulged in concurrently with average every-day work.

HEREDITY.

That heredity is a cause of disease admits of no doubt. It is not the disease itself, but the tendency thereto, that is inherited, just as other physical peculiarities are. Readers will remember the horse-shoe vein on the forehead which was the badge of all the tribe of Redgummet; and there is a well-known family in the south of France which for more than three centuries has boasted a white lock of hair. The Bourbon nose, and the thick lip of the Hapsburgs, are other instances in point. Consumption, gout, insanity, and other diseases, which show the greatest tendency to run in families. Of the hereditary transmission of gout nearly every noble family in Europe can show the most conclusive proof. With regard to cancer the case is not so clear; but statistics prove that heredity can be more or less distinctly made out in a considerable proportion of those who fall victims to the disease. The Bonaparte family furnishes a remarkable example of the hereditary transmission of cancer. One of the parents of Napoleon I. died of cancer of the liver or stomach. He himself died of cancer of the stomach, which also proved fatal to his brother Lucien and to his sister, the beautiful Pauline Borghese. A hereditary tendency to disease may not show itself till an advanced period of life, as Professor Huxley, in his charming autobiographical sketch lately told us that a peculiar movement of the hands which was habitual in his mother has recently shown itself in him. The moral to be drawn from these facts is that if a man has reason to suspect that he inherits a tendency to a particular disease, he should be careful to avoid exposing himself to the conditions which favor its development. He should also be mindful of his postural, actual or possible.

Most people use their bodies as if they were their property in fee simple. This is hardly fair to their descendants. A man would undoubtedly treat his body as though it were strictly entailed, and the rights of his heirs should be, as far as possible, respected. If the attack of the disease can by any means be kept off, it is possible that in time the family taint may be eliminated.—*Star and Herald.*

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. [874]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
VIA INLAND SEA.
THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"
Captain Slacock, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. [875]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"GISELLA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the 11th instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. [878]

Notices of Firms.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong.
(A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co.'s Office.

MR. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

Intimations.

LOST.

FROM Kennedy's Horse Repository on
Kowloon, a FOX TERRIER SLUT.
White with black ears; brown spot on tail.
Reward on return.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1893. [840]

TO THOSE WHO
VALUE THEIR SIGHT.
NOTICE.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

By appointment to
H. H. THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN,
EX-VICEROY OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.

Is now here

And, previous to establishing

A LOCAL AGENCY

May be consulted for

SPECTACLES

at the

HONGKONG HOTEL

until the 10th instant.

The system of Sight-testing (patent 4,354),

Invented by him is now being universally

adopted, and Mr. LAZARUS specially invites

the Medical Profession and all interested in

OPTICAL SCIENCE to see this Beautiful Test

and the latest improvements in

LENSES AND FRAMES,

As prescribed by Ophthalmic Surgeons.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1893. [791]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [403]

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,

COAL CONTRACTOR.

COMPRADOE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING-MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.

WATER AND BALLAST BOATS.
Manila, 13th March, 1893. [158]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS' CAPTAN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE,
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
NEGRO-HEAD TOBACCO.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 6th August, 1893,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
the Property of
Lieutenant NICHOLSON, R.A., and Others.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE IN SILK TAPESTRY and DITTO IN VELVET, MARBLE-TOP AND PLAIN WOOD TABLES, CARD TABLES, MARINBURK FANCY UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS, MOROCCO COVERED EASY CHAIRS, BUREAU, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, HANDSOME MANTEL CLOCKS by GAUFF & Co., OVERMANTELS, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, &c., &c.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD with GLASS BACK, DINNER WAGGONS, LEATHER COVERED COUCHES, CROCKERY, GLASS & ELECTRO PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

IRON & BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, FINELY CARVED TEAK BEDSTEADS, MARINBURK-MADE with SPRING and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS and SETS, DRESSING TABLES with MIRRORS, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, BED-ROOM FURNITURE and REQUISITES, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c.

